THE PRESENT STATE OF Tangier: IN A LETTER To His GRACE, THE Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*;

With the PRESENT STATE OF *ALGIERS*. And an account of their Shipping.

LONDON: Printed for *Henry Herringman*, in the Lower Walk in the *New Exchange*. 1680.

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THE PRESENT STATE OF *TANGIER*: In A LETTER To His GRACE, The Lord Chancellor of *IRELAND*, &c.

May it please Your Grace,

BEing *conscious* to my self of my own very great incapacity to render such an Account as may be delightful

and ſatisfactory; I am aſhamed ſo unprofitably to divert you from better imployments, and ſo palpably to diſcover my own weakneſs in the following Deſcription of the City of *Tangier*, and the Territory thereunto belonging: wherein howſoever I had rather bewray my folly in this abrupt Narration, than adminiſter an occaſion to be ſuſpected in my readineſs to obey your Commands; and therefore I preſume to preſent to your Grace theſe haſty Notes, reſolving to deal truly and impartially, according to what I have ſeen and obſerved, and what hath been related to me by credible perſons. On

On *Saturday* the 12 of *June* last, early in the morning, we entred the Passage into the *Streights*, between *Cape Spartel* and *Cape Trafalgar*, in one of His Majesties Frigots: from the *Cape* to *Tangier*, (the wind blowing fresh from the Land) a most odoriferous smell, like to the Fume of Cedar or Juniper, entertain'd us; which I conceive to be a mixture of pleasant scents arising from the variety of sweet Trees and Herbs growing there wild: the Coast rocky, rugged, and full of Hills, yet very safe for Ships, very green with Grass and Herbs, and full of Trees. When we came into the Bay

of *Tangier*, there fell a most vehement storm of rain, which continued an hour, and (as it is said) was more than was seen at that time of the year in any mans memory. Being saluted with a thousand shots of great Guns from the Mole, the Castle, the Forts, and the Ships riding in the Bay, we landed, where we were met by the Mayor and Corporation in their Gowns, and conducted through a Guard of Souldiers from thence to the Castle.

The City of *Tangier* is in the Latitude of 35 *deg.* 35 *min.* situated very pleasantly about the middle way between the Entrance and the Mouth of

the

the *Streights*, in a large Bay like a Semi-Circle, in plain sight of the Coast of *Spain*, being less than six Leagues distant from it: the weather naturally very hot and scalding, but so temper'd with Frescoes and Breezes both from Land and Sea, that the Air is rendred very tolerable; the Sky alway bright and serene, no Rain (nor hardly a Cloud) being seen there for three parts of the year: the *Levant*-wind, (which blows very often and very strong, especially during the months of *July* and *August*) as it makes the weather more cool, so, besides its unkindness to Ships, it is not very agree-

able to Health; many people, especially such as are sickly, being then faint, and more dis-composed. The City seems to have been one of the greatest in the World, which is apparent by the old Walls and Ruines, extending S. E. about two miles, as far as old *Tangier*, (where stands a heap of ruined Buildings, a pleasant River, wonderfully stored with several sorts of good Fish running near it, and a large Stone-Bridge over it, but now broken) and stretching N. W. near three miles, and beyond *Tevecor*-Hill, (so called from that Renowned Person the Earl of *Tevecor*, who there was

cut off the by *Moors*) and a pretty Brook, called *Jews-River*, running about the middle way. I dare not take upon me the part of an Historian, or go about to give an exact Account of the Annals of this Place; but only in a few words to deduce the Summary History of its several Owners, till it came into the Hands of His Sacred Majesty, (whom God long preserve over us, and that City under Him.)

Tangier, or *Tingis*, was first built (as some say) by those fugitive *Canaanites*, who in the Fields adjoining erected Pillars, with this Inscription in the *Phœnician* Language, import-

ing in *English*, *We flee from the face of the Son of* Nave, *the great Robber*: Or, as others, by *Tinga*, Wife of *Antæus*, slain by *Hercules*. I shall not mention what *Leo Africanus* saith of it, because himself allows it fabulous. It was a City of great note and esteem, when the *Carthaginians* contended with the *Romans*, and gave Name to all the adjacent Country, but is said to have been buried by *Cæsar* in the Ruines of *Juba* its King; but by *Claudius* (who first made *Mauritania Tingitana* a Roman Province) to have been restored, and made a Colony, called *Traducta Julia*: From thence

it

it continued the Metropolis of *Mauritania*, until *Constantine* the Great laid it to the Diocess of *Spain*; in which condition it continued during some time of the Empire, until about the year 642. *Suintilla* King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, added it to his Dominions. So that they seem to err, who report, this City, and its dependant Country, to have been possessed by the *Vandals*, invited into *Africa* by *Boniface*, in the Empire of *Valentinian* the third. It continued subject to the *Goths*, longer than *Spain* did: for though *Osman*, the third *Caliph* Successor of *Mahomet*, conquered the rest of *Barbary*;

yet *Tingitana* was ſtill held by the *Goths*, and afforded retreat and ſhelter to the Sons of *Vitiza*, the true Heirs, during the Uſurpation of *Roderic* the laſt King, and alſo ſome years after his ſlaughter, and the ſubverſion of the *Gothiſh* Kingdom in *Spain*, by *Muſa* and *Tariffe*, Lieutenants to *Vlidor Vlit*, the *Saracenical Caliph*. The *Moors*, when they held this Town, had here a Publick School or Univerſity, where their Youth were taught Letters; as alſo an Hoſpital libetally endowed by *Joſeph a Ben Teifin*, the ſecond of the *Almora Vides*, who founded *Morocco*, conquered *Fez*, and ſubdued

dued all the *Mooriſh Roytelets* in *Spain*, adding this to his large Dominion. Under his Succeſſors of the three Races, (the *Almoravides*, the *Almohades*, and laſtly the *Merines*) *Tangier* was their chief Port for *Spain*; for in this Bay, and that of *Alcazzer*, not far from the Point, did *Alboacen* embarque his Army for *Spain*, conſiſting of 400000 Foot, and 70000 Horſe, who were diſcomfited by the Chriſtians at *Salado* near *Tariffa*: by which blow, the power of the *Miramemolins* was ſo broken, that their Empire declined very faſt both in *Spain* and *Africa*, their civil diſſentions alſo haſtning their down-

downfal; in which decay of the *Merin* Family, *Tangier* was deserted by the *Moors*, as most of this Coast was, on the approach of *Alphonso* the fifth, King of *Portugal*, who took possession of it *An. Dom.* 1472. whose Successors held it with continual Wars, and various Successes with the *Xerisses*, until the year 1669. when it was delivered to that excellent and much-lamented General, the *Earl of Sandwich*, for the use of *CHARLES the Second*, King of *Great Britain*. But whosoever desires a more particular and satisfactory account of these things, may consult *Herodotus* in *Vita Cambysis*, *Procopius*,

pius, *Evagrius*, *Josephus*, and *Bochartus* his *Phaleg*, *Plutarch*'s *Sertorius*, *&c.* the Histories of *Spain*, written by *Mariana* or *Turquet*; of *Portugal*, by *Osorius*, &c. of *Africa*, by *Leo*, and others.

It is certainly a very sweet and well-chosen place, at the foot of a very great Hill, on which the Castle standeth, on a Declivity, but yet insensible, of an irregular square, and fenced with a high, thin, old-fashioned Wall, (much like to that of *Droghedah* in *Ireland*) having only two Gates, one toward the Country, called *Port-Catharina*, a wonderful strong, and well-contrived Entrance; the other to the Sea, called the

Water-

Water-Gate. The Streets are extreamly narrow, (which is abſolutely neceſſary in all places where the Sun is ſo much Vertical) which makes the Town ſeem much ſmaller, and leſs conſiderable than it is: but were they extended at the rate of the new Streets in and about *London*, it would take up a great deal of Ground, and appear a very large Town. The Houſes are low, and generally little, with *Spaniſh* Roofs, almoſt flat, (which is the cauſe that it makes the leſs ſhew) the Walls generally of Stone and Mudd, the covering crooked Tiles, the In-ſide and Cielings of Slit Deal, or Pine:

Pine: There are many of the Officers and principal Townſmen, who have fine, large, commodious, and well-furniſhed Houſes and Gardens; and indeed the Houſes are for the moſt part very pretty and convenient, hardly any without a little Garden, but extreamly beautiful and delighting, full of ſweet Herbs, and pleaſant Trees, eſpecially Vines, which running up upon Pillars made of Stone, and *Eſpaliers* made of great Reeds, (which for that purpoſe they commonly Nurſe in a corner of the Garden, and annually cut down for that uſe) all their Walks, and Back-ſides, and Spare-

places,

places, are covered and shaded with Vines, mightily loaden with excellent Grapes, of divers sorts, sizes, and shapes, and some very early ripe. The Air, taking one time with another, exceeding temperate, not so sultry as many times of the day in *Ireland*, nor so sharp as many of the nights there. It is observed, that the Inhabitants here (as of the adjacent Country) are much subject to sore eyes, which I am apt to impute not to any innate quality of the Air, but to the dryness and continual brightness of it. New-comers are welcomed constantly with strange Blisters and Pimples, like to the

the Small-Pox, which is generally attributed to the biting of *Muskitoes*, (which are just the Gnats in some parts of *England*, but a little more pert,) and *Chinches*, (which much resemble *Ticks*, but that they leave so intolerable a stink when they are killed) but I rather think it to proceed from an Ebullition of the Blood upon change of the Air, it happening most severely to such as drink much water at their first coming. There can be no place in the World better accommodated with Water, and the best that can be tasted; no Garden in the Town (at least on the North-West-side,

but

but hath a Well, and ſome many; and in the Market-Place is a handſom large Conduit, with a very fair Ciſtern, and a Cock continually running on each ſide: the Water is brought to the Town in moſt admirable and coſtly Aqueducts, made formerly by the Romans, and ſaid to come from the Foot of *Mount-Atlas*; but where the Paſſages are, no man can diſcover, till you come within two hundred paces of the Lines, and there they may be ſeen, curiouſly made of Brick and Stone; and at every twenty yards, or thereabout, a little Well, into which the Gravel, Mudd, or any other

other Filth doth fall, and when they are filled, it is easie to empty and cleanse them. I have often wondred that the *Moors* (such inveterate Enemies and Haters of all *Christians*, especially the *Tangerines*) should forbear cutting and spoiling the Aqueducts, or poysoning the Water; till I understood, that it is a point of their Law and Religion, not to destroy any thing that is made for the natural and necessary use of Mankind, (which is the cause that they so curse and exclaim on the *Christian-Dogs*, when a Party hath been sometime sent out of this Garison to burn their Corn.) The

Land about the Town is very rich and pleasant, abundantly luxuriant in the production of fine Flowers, (as *Narcissus*, *Crocus*, *Iris*, &c.) and sweet smelling Plants, which with so much care and cost are nourished and reared in the Gardens of *Europe*; so that the Hay made there by the Garison, is only a wither'd Nosegay of Rosemary, Thyme, Marjoram, Pennyroyal, and other sweet-smelling Herbs. In the Gardens are very good Pease, Beans, Artichokes, (Asparagus growing wild in the Fields) Strawberries, Lettice, Purslane, Cucumbers, &c. but Melons, so plentiful, so various

but I in

in the ſhape and kind, and ſo delicious, that it cannot be deſcribed to underſtanding and belief. The common Fruits of this Place are Apricocks and Peaches, (which I cannot ſay are ſo good as in *England*, and I conceive the cauſe to be, that they are Wildings, and not mended by Inoculation) Figgs, which beat twice a year, and Mulberries, (much better) Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons, Pomegranats, Plumbs, ſome Cherries, but not worth eating, ſome Pears and Apples, but very ſcurvy, (which probably ariſeth from the cauſe before hinted, that no pains are taken in Grafting;) but the

Grapes

Grapes are certainly not to be parallel'd in any place of the World. They ordinarily use Calabashas, a kind of a long Pompion, and Simnels, instead of Cabbage and Turnips, but they are no way comparable to either of them. The Fields about the Town were heretofore much more delightful, when they stood full of Orange-Trees, Lemons, Olives, Pomegranats, Figgs and Mulberries; but some time since, there being no timely provision made for Firing, the Souldiers were necessitated to cut them down, and burn them, for want of other Fewel. There is a very great and curious

Wood

Wood near the Town, green all the year, which I daily saw out of my Chamber-window; and though I did not hold it convenient to take a nearer survey of it, I was told, by such as in time of Peace have been in it, that it is a *ravishing* Wilderness of Oranges, Lemons, Figgs, *&c.* Scarlet-Oak, and Cork-Trees; and in stead of Bryars and Thorns, *thickned* with Damask Roses, Groves of Myrtle, Jasemine, and Bushes of Rosemary.

The Hay-Harvest useth to be about the middle of *May*, and is compleatly made in two days. Barley and Wheat are cut down in *June*; the Grain

trodden

trodden out by Oxen, laid up in Caves, and the Straw kept for Food for Horſes and Cattle: And in the Month of *Auguſt*, the Stubble through the whole Country is ſet on fire, partly to deſtroy the Vermine, which otherwiſe would become inſupportable, and partly to inrich the Ground, there being no other manure uſed. The Seaſons ſeem to be oppoſite to thoſe in *England* and *Ireland*, and quite inverted: for whereas there from *May* to *All-Hallontide*, the Ground is green, and pleaſant, and covered with Graſs, and from thence to *April* dry, white and withered; on the contrary,

all

all the Verdure and Sweetneſs in *Barbary*, rank Graſs, and variety of Flowers and Herbs, is from *November* to *April*; but from thence to *November*, the Ground dry, white, wither'd, and burnt with the Sun; this I mean of the Country, but the Gardens are perpetually green, and produce two Crops in a year of almoſt all Garden ſtuff and Sallads: nay, the Cows, Aſſes, and Horſes, (directly contrary to the uſage of *England*) do live all the Summer upon Hay, and chopt Barley-ſtraw, (which is brought in *Barca-luenga*s from *Spain*) and upon Graſs in the Winter. If a Peace were made with the

Moreover, all manner of Fresh Provisions would be as good as in *England*, and as plentiful and cheap as in *Ireland*; the Beef and Mutton is not so generally fat, but as sweet and juicy as in any other place: Hens, Chickens, Capons, Geese and Turkies, are extreamly plentiful, and very good; the Pigeons very large, and very fat; but the Ducks are certainly the best in the World: for being kept from Puddles and dirty feeding, and fatned with Oatmeal and Peafe, the Flesh of them is quite changed in colour and taste. I have eaten here Plover, Curlew, and Bustard, and very good; the Partridge,

tridge, though much larger, doth not please me so well as those of *England* and *Ireland*: but here are a sort of Birds about the bignes of a Pheasant, the *Spaniards* call them, *Perdones de Campo*, which I must commend above all the Fowl that ever I tasted. In the meantime, no place under Heaven, perhaps, is better furnished with excellent kinds of Fish, and great plenty; here are (besides Soles, Gurnets, Mullets, Turbets, Lobsters, Eels, Shrimps, &c. in common with *England*) Cod-fish, Bonito's, Old women, Porgo's, Salmonetto's, Rock-fish, Star-fish, and many other, for which they

have no name. The Caſtle of *Tangier* is ſituated moſt ſecurely and moſt delightfully upon a very high Hill, overlooking the Town, Country, and Harbour; Fortified, beſide its Foundation, on inacceſſible Rocks, by four the moſt regular, high, and well-built Baſtions that can any where be ſeen; ſeveral excellent, and inexhauſtible Wells within it; and is, in a word, to all appearance, a place impregnable; all the Store-houſes of Ammunition and Proviſion, many Houſes, Streets and Gardens contained within it, and very near the third part of as much Ground as is in the whole City,

being

being divided from it by a Wall that reacheth to the Sea. The Upper-Caſtle, or the Governours Houſe, is very noble, large and commodious, and owes its beauty and conveniences to the care and generoſity of that excellent Perſon, the Earl of *Middleton*, late Governour, and doth afford a moſt incomparable Proſpect; all Ships that paſs to or from the *Mediterranean* ſailing under the ſight of the Windows: out of *Foraging-Port*, the Gate that looks to the Sea, an even, plain, and very pleaſant Walk leads to *Charles Fort*, a ſtrong and well fortified Place, and Commanded by Captain

Charles Daniel, whose Ingenuity I must not forget, that hath so curiously beautified the Forth, without impairing the Strength, having on one side made a most delightful Walk between the Wall and the Graft, about twelve foot wide, and near two hundred yards long, curiously Gravelled, and covered close with Vines, which run upon Billars, and afford a cool shade on the hottest day. On another side he hath his Melon-Gardens, and not far from thence his Garden for Flowers and Herbs, so that *Charles Fort*, which is the great terrour to the *Moors*, and which they dare not come near, is

the greatest delight of the Inhabitants of *Tangier*, and continually visited like *Spring-Garden*. There is another House of Pleasure within the Lines, which they call by the name of *White-Hall*, a place where the Ladies, the Officers, and the better sort of people do refresh and divert themselves with Wine, Fruits, and a very pretty Bowling Bare. The *Mole* is in its Design the greatest and most noble Undertaking in the World, (all other Moles, as at *Genoa*, *Mortaga*, *Algier*, &c. not deserving more than the name of a Key, in comparison of it) it is a very pleasant thing to look

on; and if it may be finiſhed according to His Majeſties purpoſe, who hath ſpared no coſt upon it, it will not only ſecure the Bay and Ships in it, but in time render *Tangier* very conſiderable and advantageous to His Majeſty and His Kingdoms: It is now near four hundred and ſeventy yards long, and thirty yards broad, ſeveral pretty Houſes upon it, and many Families; on the inner ſide twenty four Arched Cellars, and before them a curious Walk, with Pillars for the Mooring of Ships. Upon the Mole are a vaſt number of great Guns, which are almoſt continually kept warm,

during

during fair weather, in giving and paying Salutes to Ships which come in and out: for the moſt part of the year there are imploy'd in this work three hundred Men, and ſeveral Carts with good Teames of Horſes continually going with Stone and other Materials between the Mole and *Whitby*; which is a little Engliſh Hamlet, planted by that induſtrious and ingenious Gentleman Sir *Hugh Cholmely*, where are about twenty Families, beſide at leaſt an hundred Labourers and Souldiers lodge there every night, and are ſufficiently defended by Guns and Forts from any Attaque of the *Moors*.

It is very pleasant to see how busie every man is there in his several Trade; the Smiths, Carpenters, Sawyers, Coopers, Wheelwrights, Carters, Masons, Miners, Drill-men, Quarry-men, and Stone-cutters, making a pretty confused Musick, and very pleasant to such as do not pay for it. There were in *Tangier*, when the *Portugueses* left it, seventeen Churches and Chappels; but now there are only two; one whereof, with a large scope of Ground, a Convent, and Lodgings for the Church men, and very commodious Out-houses and Gardens, is left to the *Portugese* Inhabitants, and is in-

indeed a fine Church, delicately beautified all round it with neat and costly Altars: the other, a pretty plain Chappel formerly dedicated to St. *Jago*, and now to *Charles* the Martyr, is the Protestant Church, and very well filled on *Sundays*. There is also an Hospital for sick and wounded Souldiers, very well provided for: and an Exhibition of 100*l. per ann.* for maintaining and breeding the Orphan Children of Souldiers or Townsmen of *Tangier*, and the Territory belonging to it, is at this present governed by the Earl of *Inchiquin*, a Person of very great Abilities, and immoveable

Loyalty.

Loyalty. In whose time though it unluckily fell out, that a party of men were cut off by the *Moors*, yet it ought to be no Impeachment of his Prudence and Conduct. For the Garison being extreamly scarce of Provisions, the Stores exhausted, and nothing to be had from *Portugal* or *Spain*, (whither he sent Vessels with ready money to buy Meat, but could get none) and the Corporation by a Remonstrance laying before him how ill the Stores were furnished both in quantity and quality, he called a Council of War, by whom he was with one consent advised and intreated to send a party

Party out to fetch in a Prey of Cattle; and accordingly on the 19th of *September* he sent out a Party of 500 men, under the Command of Sir *Palmes Fairborn*, (being the rather induced to it by the encouragement of *James Hamet*, a Renegado-*Moor*, recommended to the Governour as a fit person to be a Spy) the Forlorn consisting of 100 Souldiers, and about 35 Voluntiers, marched two miles beyond the Body, and were suddenly encompassed by a great Party of Horse, who lay in Ambush, and all slain, except Captain *Alexander Mac Kenny*, who commanded 15 Horse-men; and being dismounted,

mounted, lay among the dead bodies, till he found an opportunity to steal into the adjoining Wood, where he lay that night, and attempting to return to the Garison next day, he was met by the *Moors*, and carried prisoner to *Tetuan*: He gave an account by Letter, that sitting in a Tree, he saw the *Moors* gather 80 bodies from among the dead, of such as were most considerable among them, and having laid them in a Funeral Pile, and performed their accustomed ceremony in howling and lamenting, burnt them, leaving a great number of the ordinary sort mingled among the dead bodies of our men:

men: In the mean time the main Body, being divided into two parties; one commanded by Sir *Palmes Fairborn*, the other by Captain *James Leslie*, made a safe and honourable Retreat, though furiously attacqued on all sides by a great number of Horse and Foot, performing their parts even to admiration. This action was a very great terrour to the *Moors*; who never lost so many men, since the English possessed the Place; and thereby were feelingly convinced, that the *Christians* would fight for their lives, which before they would not seem to allow, all the former losses having happened upon trea-

treacherous ſurpriſes, and at ſuch times when our men were not provided for a fight. The Garriſon conſiſteth of 1440 Foot, and 30 Horſe, and is certainly a Body of as brave, bold, well-trained men, as are to be ſeen any where in the World; they are paid 6 *d. per diem* in meat, and 3 *d.* in money. The Town is for the moſt part peopled with His Majeſties Subjects, who live neatly and pleaſantly, and are generally of a kind and hoſpitable diſpoſition: The Corporation conſiſteth of a Mayor, ſix Aldermen, and twelve Common Council-Men, all annually elected, and then approved

proved and ſworn by the Governour. Every *Sunday* the Mayor and Aldermen in their Scarlet Gowns, and the Common-Council-Men in Purple, do pay a civility to the Governour, coming up to the Caſtle, and from thence attending him to the Church. There are in the City about 200 Families, beſide Officers (who have, and keep very good Houſes) and Souldiers, who have very convenient Quarters aſſigned them, Strangers, the Inhabitants within the Caſtle, the Dwellers on the Mole, and at *Whitby*. Among the Inhabitants there are ſome few of ſeveral Nations, as *French*, *Spaniſh*,

nish, Portugueses, Italians, and divers Jews both of Barbary and Europe, who are great Dealers in Trade; and have their several Synagogues within the Town: I say, several, for although they agree in the common Reading and Veneration of the five Books of Moses, their Denial of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and their Hatred to Christians; yet they are not free from their little Schisms, as appears by a passage since my coming hither, which may perhaps be worth the relating.

On the 9th of *July* last, a Petition was presented to the Gover-

Governour by *Joseph Artuitel*, *Samuel Mexias*, *Joseph Benjamin*, and *Moses Benazara*, in the name of the *Barbary-Jews* residing in *Tangier*, setting forth that *Abraham Cohen*, an *Amsterdam-Jew*, did continually affront, molest, and disquiet them, that they could not attend their Callings: whereupon *Abraham Cohen*, and the *European-Jews*, being summoned, and the matter heard, it appeared that they were on both sides in Faction and Fire, for that the said *Abraham Cohen* and his Fellows did drink Wine, and traded in Swines-Flesh; for which cause the *Tangier-Jews* had made their

complaint

complaint to the *Sabios* of *Tetuan*, who had actually Excommunicated the ſaid *Cohen* and the reſt: but the Governour perceiving knavery in the buſineſs, and that the inhibiting the *European-Jews* to bring Pork into the Town might be out of deſign to hinder the bringing in of Proviſions; and that their Appeal to the *Mooriſh-Jews* at *Tetuan* and the publiſhing of an Excommunication, was a very great preſumption, and an affront to His Majeſties Government; commanded the *Barbary-Jews* within a few days to diſſolve the Excommunication, and to renounce the Au-

thority

thority of *Tetuan*, or any other Power, but of the King of *England*; or else he would turn them and their Families out of Town: which took good effect, caused a Peace among them, and no more was heard of it. The following Address was made to the Mayor of *Tangier* by *Abraham Cohen*, &c.

Forasmuch as certain Tetuan-Jews, *who at present are residing in this City of* Tangier, *have given out, that they have a Decree from the* Sabios *of* Tetuan, *by which they do Excommunicate all and whatsoever* Jew *and* Jews, *who shall joyn*

in

in Communion with Abraham Cohen *to say their Prayers: We the Under-written, do supplicate, that they may give us a Copy of the said Decree, to the end we may not fall into a* Præmunire, *and to amend our selves in case we have failed, and to undergo that chastisement which shall be due to us in conformity to the Law of* Moses.

Abraham Cohen,
Jaacob Cohen,
Jacob del Canio,
Isaac de Mexias.

Tangier, this 21 of Tamos, Anno 5435.

Upon an Order from the Mayor, the Decree was produced; which, for the satisfaction

dion of your Grace, who may be pleased with such a curiosity, I have set down, as it was Translated out of the *Hebrew* Language into *English*.

To the Holy Congregation of the City of Tangier, *whom our Lord preserve*, Amen.

After having desired your joint Peace, Peace be unto you, your Fellow-helpers, and all those that are joined with you, *Amen*.

WE *send this unto you by reason of one we received from you, complaining*

in

in what manner Abraham Cohen *treats you, of his Abuſes, and what he hath done to your Congregation; and if it be ſo as appears by your Letter, it is a ſign that he is not of the ſeed of* Aaron *the High Prieſt, loving Peace and perſecuting it, loving the Creatures, and endeavouring to have Differences at Law with them; and it is not a new thing with him to deſire the continuance of Law-Suits whereſoever he lives, but alſo to faſten them on others; and thus he made his Diſturbances in* Sally, *and ſeparated a Houſe of Prayer for himſelf, and in the end pretended to confirm what the Learned ſay, Every Houſe of Prayer*

that

that is not designed to a good intention, cannot be confirmed: *But on his side it signifies little what he can do unto you, for that we once, by reason of the complaints you made, used our utmost diligence to set you up a House of Prayer, that so you might have no Communication with him; and yet you do join and meet with him; now you seek after him, you have no reason to complain: Yet notwithstanding all this, if sufficient Testimonies shall come, signed by those that are not concerned on either side, we will do unto him here what the Law requires: But without this, by reason of the evil Offices that*

you say he hath done, and does you, and for things he doth contrary to the Law, as drinking of Wine, making profit of those things which he cannot do according to Law, and acting several things of the like nature, We order, That no Jew *enter into his House of Prayer to pray with him, much less rehearse the Ten Commandments with him; and whosoever shall enter into his House of Prayer to pray with him, and rehearse the Ten Commandments with him, he is Excommunicated by the Justice of Heaven and Earth: And the same Excommunication reaches any one whatsoever that shall drink of the said Wine, make any profit*

fit thereof, or of goods of the like nature; and whosoever shall do any thing of what is above recited, and break our Order, there shall be used to him, the same as is usual to those persons that are Excommunicated, No Jew shall speak to him, much less shall he come within four cubits of him, and he cannot be esteemed for one of the Ten. We say no more.

Jacob Aboab,
Isaac Bivas.

Tituan, the 18 of Sivan, 5435.

There remain in *Tangier* many marks of the Roman Greatness, Ingenuity, Arts, and Architecture: as,

1. The ſtrong, vaulted, well-compiled Foundations of Houſes, (in the digging up of which great ſtore of Medals are found, of *Corinthian* Braſs, Copper, and Silver, ſtamped with the Effigies of their Emperours, and Conſuls, and with other Mottoes and Fancies.

2. The outſide of the Rock next to the Bay, between the Water-Gate and the Mole, on which the Town-Wall is built, which is faced with Rows of little Walls from the Water to the Foundation of it, equally diſtant one from the other; which ſerved not only to ſtrengthen the Foundation, and to keep it from ſliding, but

also for an Amphitheatre; and on these Rows of Seats did the people sit to behold their Pastimes and Shews upon the Water, the whole Bay being under the view of it.

3. The curious Arches and Vaults, among which I saw one built with Brick and Free-stone, of an unknown length, about eight foot wide at the Floor, and about ten foot high; the half of which Arch is standing, and serves for a curious, close, cool Walk.

4. The Aqueducts, of which I have given an account before. I shall not mention the Salt-Pits, though a pretty curiosity, cut out in the Natural

Rocks that lie on the ſurface of the Ground within the Lines) nor the ſtrange, deep, narrow Pits cut into the Rocks, (of which I cannot apprehend the uſe, unleſs for Burying-places) becauſe they may be the work of the *Portugueſes*. But one thing I muſt mention, a Remain of the *Mooriſh* Grandure, the Ruines of a moſt rich and ſumptuous Structure, ſome of the Floors whereof are yet to be ſeen, made of ſmall *Roman* Bricks two or three inches ſquare, of divers Colours, the ſides of the Walls lined with delicate *Moſaick* Work; and in one place is an Inſcription of *Arabick* Characters cut in Stone,

Stone, not worn by time, though done more than three hundred years since, very easie and plain to be read, the Letters not being cut into the Stone, but the Stone cut away from the Letters; and because this is a piece of great Curiosity, as well as Antiquity, I have caused it to be Transcribed from the Original, and afterward Translated.

The Translation of an *Arabick* Inscription contained in a Stone of Marble, at the Entrance from the Vestry of the *English* Protestant Church of *Tangier*, called, CHARLES *the Martyr*, formerly a *Moorish* Convent.

In the Name of God, *Amen.*

A Memorandum *of the holy Convent, under the Almighties Obedience, which God preserve in his Grace and Favour:*

Being a Register and Roll of the Revenues and Lands belonging to the said Convents In-

Incommings, as well those which are situated within the City of Tangier, *as without the same; together with their Limits and Districts, and how far the said Revenues do extend themselves.*

Those situated within the said City, are, VIZ.

First, A Shop wherein Herbs are sold; and another where Starch is made and sold; with another Shop nigh unto the Halbardeers; and another Shop somewhat higher, where Oyl, Figgs, Reasons, and such like Ware is sold; and a third Shop adjoining to the former. And moreover, four other Shops, situated in the Butchers Row, ad-

joining to each other, all which Shops afore specified, have each of them a little back-yard; and also another Taylors Shop under the Arch, with another Shop belonging to the Wafer-sellers, next adjoining to the Bakehouse; and another Shop where Chopt Straw is sold, and Timber and Match, and such like Commodities; and another Moyety of a Shop where the Waterbearers resort, below the Spinters, the other half of which belongs to one, called Majanez, and from thence on the other side of the Street, hard by the Shop where Spicery Wares are sold, and where the Cutlers do live, there is another Shop, equally high

high with the ſaid Convents ſituation; as alſo a Houſe ſituated in the Street where the Stone-cutters do live, a little higher than the Potters dwellings.

Moreover, The Convent and its Church, is ſituated towards the Weſt, and doth contain a Court-yard, ſurrounded with Houſes or Lodgings; to wit, round about the whole ſituation; alſo the ſaid Convent hath a Free-School, being a large and vaſt Room, in which the Inhabitants Children are taught to Write and Read; beſides which the Convent contained all ſuch Lodgings and Conveniences, and other neceſſary Offices and Accommodations as behoved, and

were

were necessary and requisite for the entertaining and lodging of the Priests, Clerks, Lay-brothers, and other Ministerial Persons to the said Convent belonging and appertaining. Besides which, there was another Shop, situated at the foot of the said Convent; and yet lower than that, a second Shop, where Earthen Ware, as Pots, Pans, and Dishes, are usually made, &c. And this is the Revennes which the said Convent doth enjoy within the said Cities Walls.

The Revennes belonging to the said Convent situated without the Walls, in the Country abroad, viz.

Consist

Conſiſt in One hundred fifty and four ſeverdl Fields and Gardens, with Houſes and Wells intermingled here and there; as alſo with ſome Orchards for Fruits, and Summer-Houſes for Recreation; all which are ſet down in the *Mooriſh* Roll, with their *Mooriſh* Names and Appellations thereunto annexed; which being conceived to be too tedious and ſuperfluous to be here ſpecified, are omitted, as being of no moment nor benefit to be Read, but rather a trouble and vexation, *&c.* being only bare *Mooriſh* obſolete Names, at preſent not known, nor in uſe, *&c.*

Finally,

Finally, The ſaid *Mooriſh* Roll is cloſed in this manner following, *viz.*

And thus we have ſpecified all the Revennes and Incommings of the ſaid Convent; and to the end it may remain to poſterity, we have Engraven it in this Stone, on the laſt day of the Month called Rabbea the ſecond, *In the Year Seven hundred forty and three; And thus we have made an end thereof,* &c.

God be praiſed, *Amen.*

It is to be obſerved, that ſince this *Arabick* Inſcription was Engraven on the ſaid Stone, there

there are 343 years past, it being according to the *Moorish* Accompt the year 1086. and with us according to the *Christian* Computation, the year 1675. &c. Which is only set down to shew the meaning of the said *Arabick* Inscription and Antiquity, for the better satisfaction of your Grace, who may please your self with such a Curiosity.

The first Governour of *Tangier* under the King of *England*, was the Earl of *Peterborough*, a Person of Noble and Generous Qualities, a great Friend to the Souldiers, and very

very likely to have made the Place considerable, had not His Majesty, upon some greater Imployments, called him home.

In whose room was sent that excellent Souldier the Earl of *Tiveot*, whose Fame will be fresh, while there is a Stone standing in *Tangier*: he was of indefatigable Industry, a compleat Souldier, a resolute Man, and in all probability had he lived to this time, would have enlarged the Demeans of *Tangier* to a very great compass: but in the midst of his Endeavours, he was by false Intelligence betray'd to march out with five hun-

hundred men, (moſt of them armed only as Pioneers) and were all, except a very few that eſcaped, deſtroyed together.

Immediately after whoſe death, Sir *Tobias Bridges*, who Commanded the Horſe, was by joint conſent of the Officers, voted to the Government; which he held till Col. *John Fitz-Gerald*, (a Gentleman as well of known Valour, and try'd Experience, as of an Ancient Family) was made Deputy-Governour.

And ſo remained until the Lord *Bellaſis* was ſent over, whoſe Gentleneſs, Prudence, and

and Moderation, did mightily endear him both to Garison and Town: but his indisposition urged him, within less than a year, to get His Majesties Leave to be recalled, much to the sorrow of that Place.

Upon his return, Col. *Henry Norwood* was appointed Deputy-Governour; who not only terrified the *Moors* by his Arms, but out-did them in their Wit, and managed the Government of that Place with very great Honour to the King, and Advantage to the People.

Then the Earl of *Middleton* was appointed Governour, a Per-

Person very famous for his Conduct in War, of great Courage, and as great Experience, of excellent Learning and Parts, and Liberal beyond Example: He made the Governours House, of a *Portugues* Dungeon, to become a very Noble Palace; caused the Castle, with the Store-houses of Victuals and Ammunition, to be separated from the Town by a strong Wall; and would have done many brave Things for the Good of that Place, but falling into a Flux, he was much weakned; and rising one night to call for a Candle, he stumbled over his Servant, who lay cross the mid Thre-

Threshold fast asleep, and with the fall broke his Arm short at the Shoulder, and within a few days died.

After his death, Col. *Roger Alsop* was appointed Deputy-Governour; who, if his Legs were answerable to his Heart, would give convincing Testimonies of his great Worthiness of that, and a much better Employment.

The Earl of *Inſiquin* is the present Governor, whose Character to Write, were a kind of flattery to commend before the Face; and to your Grace especially, who so well know him, I need say but this, He is of greater Abilities than either him-

himself would discover, or his Friends could expect, till he came to the Tryal of them; and I cannot doubt but that His Majesty will find him to be most useful for His Service there, or in any other Place.

And now, my Lord, having led you a tedious Walk round our little Town, and narrow Lines, (which may be paced over in the time that this Paper may be read) I am to beg pardon for this most impertinent Interruption; which I cannot but hope for, because innocently intended: And as I have reason to believe, your Grace will not read

read it twice; so I seriously promise, you shall never be troubled in this manner again by,

My Lord,

Your Graces most

Tangier, Sept. 29. 1675.

Obedient Servant,

G. P.

THE

THE PRESENT STATE OF Algiers.

LONDON:
Printed for *H. Herringman*, 1676.

THE

PRESENT STATE

OF

ALGIERS.

LONDON:

THE PRESENT STATE OF *ALGIERS.*

Their First Rise. The Several Changes of the Government. The Manner of the Present State, and the Principal Persons in Credit. What People the City of Algiers *consists of, and the Number of the Inhabitants. Their Militia, and the Discipline thereof. Their Naval Forces, and Sea-Discipline.*

BY the Ancient Records of the *Divan Hoggi*, or Publick Secretary, it appears, that the City was formerly

merly Commanded by the *Genoeeſes*, who kept a conſtant Gariſon in the Caſtle, that ſtands at the head of the Mole, of about three hundred men, until the defeat of *Bajazett* by *Tamberlain* the Great, when two Brigantines of fugitive Turks put in there for ſhelter; who conſpiring with the *Arabs* and *Moors*, in a few days after, on a Holy-day, (as they were at Maſs) fell upon them, and became their Maſters. Whereupon, as having before practiſed the Trade of Piracy, they armed all the Veſſels they could make themſelves Maſters of, and

Then the Divan was kept in the Caſſale, the Aga was kept in a Cage to preſerve himſelf from the fury of the multitude.

and in short time had One hundred & fifty Sail in *Corso*. They builded then likewise the *Cassale*, where the Publick Treasure is kept, and the principal Magazines for Arms and Provisions, and formed a Government by a *Divan*, who was to sit every *Saturday* to consult of Publick Affairs, till in the year of the *Hegira* 816. in respect to the *Grand Seignior*, they admitted Bashaws of his to precide in the *Divan*, and Govern them; (only keeping in their hands the Command of the *Cassale*:) The first whereof was called *Osman Bashaw*, allowing them 12000 Dollars *per annum* out of the pay, be-

ſides an allowance of all ſorts of Proviſion for his whole Family and Officers.

Under theſe Baſhaws (who above the ſaid allowance found ways to exact great Treaſures from the *Moors* and Inhabitants, in ſo much that ſome of them, after their ordinary three years reſidence, have been known to carry away 200000 Dollars, beſides Jewels, &c.) they lived with great Obedience, notwithſtanding all the ſaid Oppreſſions, until the time of *Uſuff Baſhaw*, a Gallant Prince, and one that made it more his buſineſs to increaſe the Conqueſts againſt the *Moors*, than to maſs up Wealth,

for

for which reason then, upon the Petition of the Publick *Divan*, his Commission by the *Grand Seignior* was renewed. He took *Constantine* from the *Moors*, *Bugia* from the *Christians*, *Bona* from the *Tuniseenes*, marched with his Army into the *Zachary*, sixty days South-East, and continued his Conquest four months march towards *Angola*, all which are to this day Tributary to *Algiers*: So having been two years in the Camp, he returned in great triumph, accompanied with all the popular applauses imaginable. But all this could not secure him from the secret con-

A desart Country only affording Dates.

ſpiracy of his *Kia*; who, having had the ſweetneſs and benefit of the pay in his abſence, made a faction againſt him, murdering him in the *Bettiſtan*, or *Market-place*, in the year 1642. Since which time, though they have received the Baſhaws ſent by the *Grand Seignior*, yet have they never admitted them to ſit in the *Divan*, or to meddle with Publick Affairs, but they have been muzled, receiving only their ancient allowance, the extraordinary Revenues being wholly taken away; ſo that this place being not of ſo great profit as was formerly, it has not been ſo greedily ſought for

at the *Ottomans Porte*, witneſs this preſent Baſhaw, called *Iſmael*, who has lived here now near fifteen years.

After the ſaid Rebellion, there has been a perſon choſen out of, and by the *Divan*, to ſit over the pay, and had the Title of Governour. To his care was committed the receipt and payment of all money brought into the Publick; and his preſence required at the pay of the Souldiers, which is every two months. Thirteen perſons have ſucceeded in this Office, of which but one is found to have died in his bed, the other having been poiſoned, or murthered by

ſome means or other. The laſt that ſerved in that Office, was *Ally Aga*, who was cut in pieces by the Souldiers in the year 1672. after their Ships were burnt in *Bugia*: When the ſaid *Ally Aga* came to the Government, the *Divan* conſiſted of *Bulga Baſhaws*, *Geo-Baſhaws*, and *Youde-Baſhaws*, in all above one thouſand Perſons, beſides that the Souldiers would come into the *Divan* upon any Foreign Affair that was to be debated; ſo that it was a rabble of people, and a confuſed multitude, until he found a way to reduce them to forty eight, of each quality beforementioned, *viz.* 144 per-

persons in all, whereof himself was the head. The day that he was murthered, all the Souldiers were in Arms in great confusion; some that were of his party fled and escaped, others were kill'd in the Streets, and in their Houses: the *Bashaw* then brought out the *Grand Seigniors* Bandera, and made Burgone, That all Souldiers should come under it; which they readily submitted to; so that it was believed the *Bashaw* would be brought into the Kings House, or place of Judicature, and the former Authority of his Predecessors not only restored, but also the Keys of the *Cassale* given him,

when in the middle of the tumult, a bolder fellow than the rest cry'd out to bring in *Mahomet Raise Treig*, formerly Admiral, but at that time in disgrace: this cry was seconded by all the Sea-faring people, and in less than half an hour it was determined to fetch *Treig* to the Kings House. The Old Man knew not whether they came to Kill, or to Crown him: But so soon as he came there, he was given to understand that they had chosen him Governour; which he obstinately refused, until some that had occasioned his coming thither, cryed, *Father, Will you let us*

Present Government.

suffer

ſuffer by your Humility? Upon which he made a bold ſpeech to the Souldiers, telling them, *If they gave the Government into his hands, he would be abſolute, and no ways controuled by the* Divan; *whoſe Counſel he would willingly adhere unto, but the Deciſive Vote ſhould be left to him.* They, unwilling to refuſe him any thing at that time, did above all this deliver unto him the Keys of the *Caſſale*, never before in the poſſeſſion of one man, but kept by Eighty *Bulga-Baſhaws* that attended there by turns, Eighty every week going up and exchanging the other Eighty; and ſo they proclaimed

claimed him by the Name of *Dey*, making him Superintendent over all the Militia by Sea and Land, Director of the *Cadees*, and Head of the *Divan*.

The Divan *is reduced by this Governour to* 24 Yeo-Bashaws, 24 Bulga-Bashaws, 24 You-Bashaws; *in all* 72.

To his assistance they joined *Babba Hassan*, one that married his daughter, a stout Turk, and well learned in the *Mahometan* Law; to his charge is committed all Receipts and Payments, so that he hath the same Office former Governours had, he is intituled the *Dey*'s Lieutenant, and General of the Army: without the City, he acts in all respects with as absolute power as the *Dey* himself,

ſelf, and neither of them makes uſe of the *Divan* for any thing but trifling affairs.

The Aga.

THere is alſo an *Aga*, (or Lord Mayor of the City) exchanged every two months. This Office is taken gradually, as will be ſeen in the manner of the Militia: He is attended by eight Grand Chomes, and ſeveral other Officers; hath Drums and Trumpets, and other Muſick allowed him, and twelve thouſand Doubles to defray the charges of his Agaſhip. He

is the second person in the *Divan*, and hath a *Kia* that acts like a *Chamberlain* of the City, and decides all Differences that happen between one Inhabitant and another, unless it be some criminal cause, and then he carries them to the *Deye*; or a cause in Law about the Title of Houses, and then he sends to the *Caddee*, who is to determine the matter *gratis*. All other Places of Trust, Civil as well as Military, are wholly in the disposal of the *Deye*, or his Lieutenant *Bobba Hassan*, who so well understand each other in the Government, that hitherto nothing has been contradicted

Caya or *Kia*.

tradicted which one hath proposed or acted.

The City consists of divers sorts of people, as,

I. *Cololies.*

Cololies, or the Sons of *Turks* born there, which for the most part are brought up to Handicraft-Trades: for since the time of *Mahuram Bashaw*, which was in the year 1625. the *Cololi* made a conspiracy against the Government, and seized on the *Cassale*, and blew it up, wherein was by estimation five hundred Barrels of Powder, hoping by this means to bring the Government

vernment into their hands, but they were presently overcome, and it was then decreed that none of the *Cololies* should ever be capable of any Publick Office by Land for the future; yet they are continued in pay, and may rise to forty *Dobles per* month, according to their merits.

II. *Jews.*

THe *Jews*, whereof there are two sorts, the Natives consisting of thirteen thousand Families, which for the most part are Handicraftmen and Brokers; the other *Christian Jews*, so called because

cauſe they are bred up in *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Italy*, and go habited like the people of the Country from whence they came; theſe are for the moſt part Merchants, and cunning fellows above the reſt.

III. *Tagareens.*

THe *Tagareens* are baniſhed *Moors* from *Andaluſia*, of which there is about eight hundred Families: they are the principal people that deal in Slaves, and are great *Armadores* to fit out Ships againſt the *Chriſtians*, being for the moſt part very rich.

IV. *Jer-*

IV. *Jerbeenes.*

THe *Jerbeenes*, so called from the Isle *Jerbis* near *Tunis*; these are all Merchants or Pedlars, and may be about three hundred Families, besides Comers and Goers, who may have six or eight Barks and Vessels yearly Trading between *Jerby*, *Alexandria*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli* and *Algiers*.

V. *Moors.*

THe Native *Moors*, who have by little and little gotten Houses and Habitations within the City, and are about seven hundred Families.

VI.

VI.

Cabiles, *Biscaries*, and *Moors*, from the *Zacharry*, or Southern Country: they serve as Porters, and are less esteemed amongst the *Turks*, than the *Christian* Slaves: they attend the Souldiers to dress their Horses, and other slavish services, for which they have no other reward but a little bread; they are in number at least five thousand.

VII. *Christian Slaves.*

I Know not if it be proper to set down here the Christian Slaves also, that according

ding

ding to the beſt Computation are conſtantly Eighteen thouſand; of which about Nine hundred are Gally-Slaves, whoſe lives are very miſerable, the reſt are imployed by their ſeveral Patrons, ſome in their Garden-houſe, or ſent to Sea, according to the profeſſions and qualities of the Patrons, by whom for the moſt part they are better treated than any Slaves in all the *Grand Seigniors* Dominion, having the benefit to keep Shops, Taverns, to work upon their Handicraft-Trade, paying their Patrons a certainty a month, not exceeding three *Dollars per* month, according to the beſt

beſt agreement they can make; and what they can make more, is not in the power of the Patron to take away from them; by which means many thouſands of Captives have obtained their liberty by their own induſtry. They have alſo liberty to ſay Maſs, and hear it every day in the week at the reſpective Banyards, and places allowed for that ſervice. The Proteſtants alſo have a place to preach and pray in, which is performed in the *Engliſh* Conſuls Houſe by the ſeveral Nations, *Engliſh*, *German*, and *Dutch*, *&c.* They have alſo an Hoſpital maintained

Proteſtants have the benefit of the Hoſpital.

by

by the King of *Spain*, with an allowance of twelve thousand *Dollars per annum*, a Doctor, Chirurgeon, and Apothecary, with two Fathers of the Order of St. *Trinidad* to say Mass. There is also a Vicar-General, who has allowance of six thousand *Dollars per annum* out of *France*, being left as a Legacy by the old Dutchess of *Orleance*.

All these aboveſaid are commanded by the *Levant-Turks*, which in all exceed not sixteen thousand. Out of which they have three Camps, or marching Armies, and thirteen Garisons to be supplyed, besides the Ships and Galleys at Sea;

so

so that in the Town to Govern this vast multitude, is seldom left more than two thousand Souldiers.

It would fill a very great Volume to relate the Differences and Heresies they have one among the other in their Religion; but all the *Mahometans* frequent one and the same Meskitos and Churches, and are not so inveterate one against the other, as the several Sects amongst the *Christians*.

Militia.

Militia.

THe *Militia* consists of two sorts of Souldiers, of which the principal are the *Levant-Turks*, brought hither yearly by Ships employed to that service, as occasion requires. At their first entrance into their pay, they are called young *Turks*, and have four *Dobles per* month, four Loafs of bread *per diem*, and a Lodging in the *Casharee*, or Publick Quarter: his pay increaseth one *Doble per annum*, and one *Doble* every time he goes into the Camp, and engageth against the

the Enemy, and one *Doble* for every head he brings from the Enemy. At the death or removal of every *Bashaw*, or *Dey*, or *Governour*, the pay increaseth one *Doble per* month, until his pay amount to forty *Dobles per* month, and his bread to eight Loaves *per diem*; then he is in full pay, and can rise no higher in pay, although he hath never so high an Office: so that the pay of the *Dey* himself is no more than forty *Dobles per* month, and eight Loaves of bread, though he hath other Perquisites, *&c.* that amounts to a vast, but unknown sum. If a Souldier marries, he loses

the benefit of his bread, and lodging in the *Casharee*. A Souldiers first Preferment is to be *Spahee*, or *Trooper*; from a *Spahee* he comes to be a *Steward* of the *Casharee*, or a *Quartermaster* for his *Tent*: from thence an *Oude-Bashaw*, and then a *Yeo-Bashaw*: the eldest *Yeo-Bashaw* is *Kia*, or *High Sheriff* of the City; he in two months becomes *Aga*, or *Lord Mayor* of the City; whose Office, as I said before, lasts but two months, and then he is *misuled*, and past all Offices of the Goverment; stands in full pay, and is called *Missul'd Aga*: It is usual to be thirty or forty years in pay before

before they come to that Office.

But the pooreſt Souldier, and though never ſo ignorant and incapable, when his turn comes, is ſet on Horſe-back, and hath a rich Veſt put upon him, and made *Aga* for two months, which may be worth to him, beſides the Honour, about five hundred *Dollars*. There are many Souldiers that, after they arrive to be *Spahees*, deſire to continue ſo, and then they, next to him, take his Office: Of theſe are about two thouſand, that have their allowance for their Horſes, and

Sometimes an Aga is changed in two days, but he hath the full allowance for the whole time.

are in full pay, keep ranging up and down the Country, and have Free-Quarter where-ever they go amongst the *Moors*: They assist the *Beyes* to gather in Contribution, *&c.*

Runnegadoes.

A *Runnegado* that is written in the pay, enjoys all the benefit that a Natural *Turk* doth, and is made *Aga* when his turn comes, as well as a *Levant-Turk*. If a Slave turns *Runnegado*, it is at the pleasure of his Patron to have him written in the pay, for he con-

continues still a Slave, unless his Patron gives him his liberty. There are of the *Runnegadoes* writtten in pay about three thousand.

Zwows.

THe next rank of Souldiers are called *Zwows*; these are *Moors* that List themselves in pay upon any extraordinary occasion, and are *durante beneplacito*, and their pay never exceeds twenty *Dobles per* month. But their Officers are better paid, which are elective: These are always

placed in front of the Battle, with Muskets. To which may be added the *Subby Anni*, a sort of resolute salvage *Moors*, that wait upon the *Turks*, and live upon the spoil of the Enemy: They fight with Pikes or Launces only. Of the *Zwows* are in number and pay about four thousand.

When they fight with the *Moors* and overcome them, all the spoil of the Enemy is brought to the *Deyes* or *Generals Tent*, it being accounted a great crime and disgrace for any Souldier to touch the worth of an *Asper*, but to get the heads of the *Moors*, and bring them to the *Deyes Tent*, receiving

receiving for every head as before hath been ſaid, a *Doble per* month in pay until he comes in full pay, by which means they ſeldom or never give Quarter in time of fight; nor is there between any Enemies in the World ſuch an hatred as the *Moors* and the *Turks* bear one to the other. Their Order of March and Diſcipline in the Camp, is ſo little different from the *Turks* in other parts of the *Grand Seigniors* Territories, that it will be needleſs to relate more of them.

Naval Forces, and Discipline thereof.

THeir Naval Forces four years since was the greatest part destroyed by the *English* at *Cape Spartle* and *Bulgia*: but they have since built about five and twenty Sail of Ships, good Men of War, from twenty to forty Guns, and have at present thirty two Men of War, and three Galleys; the List whereof I have hereunto annexed, besides several Brigantines and small Crafts, and two Ships upon the Stock that

that will carry fifty Guns each. The manner of maintaining is different to any that I have either seen or heard of; for of all the said Ships and Galleys, not one of them belongs to the Publick, but all to private persons, armed out as our Privateers in *England*.

The Souldiers know when their turn is to go into the Camp, at which time he may not be absent.

THe Souldiers that go to Sea in their Ships, are not taken notice of when they Embark, nor are commanded

to that ſervice; ſo that it is not eaſie to know how many Men go in every Ship, being ſometimes twice as many as at other times; and if a Souldier loſe a Leg or an Arm in the Sea-ſervice, he is cut off half his pay, and is incapable of any other Office in the Publick.

The Armadors that fit out the Ships, provide no Ammunition for the ſmall Arms, but each Soldier finds his own Muſquet and Cutles, with Powder and Shot. For Proviſion they have only Bread and Vinegar, and ſome few Olives from the Armadors.

They lie always upon the Deck without Cabins or Ha-

macks,

macks, and are quartered in time of fight not much different to what they are in our Men of War. The Souldiers that are upon the upper Deck, and ſtand only to their Muſquets, are called the *Tiffa*. They have great encouragement for entring of the Prize if they fight; he that gets an Enſign hath a reward ſometimes of three hundred *Dollars*; and the like is given to the firſt, ſecond, and third Man that enters, according to the hazard he hath attempted.

How they ſhare their Plunder.

WHen the Prize is taken, there is no Powder belongs to any body, but all is brought to the Main-maſt and ſold, and that money is kept and joined to the reſt. Then the Ship, Goods, and Slaves are ſold for the moſt; one eighth part of the Goods and Slaves belong to the Publick, and half of the Hull of the Ship, the other half belongs to the Armadors, after the *Beylick* or publick part is deducted, one half of the reſt is the Armadors, the remainder belongs to the Ships company, and

and is thus ſhared: The Captain hath twenty ſhares for himſelf, the Leiutenant five ſhares, the Gunner three ſhares, the Gunroom crew and beſt Souldiers two ſhares, the private Souldiers one ſhare; a *Chriſtian* Slave hath two ſhares; a ſalvage *Moor* (of which many go to Sea) one ſhare. There goes alſo an *Aga* in each Ship, whoſe Office is the ſame of a Judge Advocate, and hath a greater Command over the Men than the Captain, except in time of Fight; He is ſent on Board by the Publick to repreſent at his return any difference that ſhould happen on Board

Board in the time of the Voyage; He hath for his pains three ſhares. All the Goods that are taken in the Prize, as well the Chriſtians as the Hull of the Ship, are ſold by an Outcry, and the whole Sum kept intire untill all be ſold; and then after the Publick part is deducted, the Armadors and Souldiers ſhare the reſt, as before-mentioned.

Galleys.

Galleys.

THe Galleys are ſeldom armed out but in the Summer, and are rather a charge to the Armadors than profit, having ſeldom taken any purchaſe conſiderable: The charge of putting out a Galley is uſually impoſed upon ſuch perſons as are known to be very Wealthy, who have a Banyard to keep their Slaves in, whereof there are three, according to the number of the Galleys, to each of them belonging about three

three hundred Slaves, out of whoſe ranſom the Armadors do draw no ſmall profit, as having bought them commonly for an inconſiderable price, and not granting them their liberty again but at a high rate, the pooreſt of them pays one thouſand *Dobles*, or about three hundred *Dollars*, with its Port-charges included.

Terri-

Territories.

THe Territories of *Algiers* are bounded on the East with *Tunis*: Two days march of that City is a Town called *Calla At-Sevan*, where is a Garison of twenty Souldiers sent from *Algiers*. The yearly Tribute brought from thence is twenty thousand *Dobles*.

The next is *Tibuisa*, a Garison of the same force, and pays the like Tribute of twenty thousand *Dobles per annum*.

The

The next is *Biſcary*, lies South-Eaſt from *Algiers* fifteen days journey; hath a Gariſon of one hundred Souldiers, and pays Tribute twelve thouſand *Dobles per annum*. The Souldiers of *Biſcary* at their yearly exchange in their march homeward, receive the yearly Tribute of thirty *Negros*, from a place called *Worgola*.

The next is *Conſtantine*, a famous and ſtrong City, ſo well ſeated and fortified, that one hundred Souldiers who lie in Gariſon there, are able to defend it againſt ten thouſand. It pays Tribute one hundred

and

and fifty thousand *Dobles per annum*.

Next to *Constantine* is *Bona*, which hath a Garison of one hundred Souldiers, and pays one hundred thousand *Dobles per annum*, and one hundred Kintals of Butter.

The next is *Mesela*, has twenty Souldiers, and pays Tribute ten thousand *Dobles per annum*.

The next is *Lemora*, has twenty Souldiers, and eight thousand *Dobles per annum*.

The next is *Berenan*, a famous Castle built by the Christians, and seated amongst the Mountains about seven days march South-East: it hath a Gar-

Garison of eighty Souldiers, and pays Tribute to the *Dey*, or General of the Army, fifty thousand *Dobles per annum*.

The next is *Giggery*, which hath a Garison of twenty Men, pays fifteen thousand *Dobles per annum*, famous for the great defeat given the *French* there in 1663.

The next is *Buggi*, where Sir *Edward Spragge* burnt their Armada, hath a Garison of one hundred Souldiers, and pays twelve thousand *Dobles*.

To the Westward their Territories extend as far as two days journey from *Fez* and *Morocco*. The principal and

and moſt remoted Town, is *Trimeſan*, an ancient and large City, well inhabited by the *Moors* and *Cololis* that are married and live there: The Gariſon conſiſts of one hundred Souldiers, and pays one hundred thouſand *Dobles per annum.*

The next is *Maſtagan*, a fine Town well fortified by the Sea-ſide, hath a Gariſon of one hundred Souldiers, and pays Tribute to the *Dey* one hundred thouſand *Dobles.*

Beſides theſe, is,

Sherſhell,
Dellus,

Kol-

Kollia,
Bleeda Millyeave,
Maſſon Medden,

and divers other Towns, inhabited by the *Moors*; and ſeveral *Turks* are married and live among them.

For the Collection of the Contribution of all theſe parts, are three Camps yearly ſent out, beſides the forementioned Garriſons which are yearly relieved. To each of theſe Camps is a *Bey*, or General that Farms the Contribution.

The firſt Camp is called the *Churke Mahallas*, Commander *Har-*

Harradien Bey, and rangeth all the East as far as their utmost bounds to the Eastward. His Army consists of fifty *Tents*, in each *Tent* is forty Souldiers, he pays five hundred thousand *Dobles per annum*.

[*The* Bey *is usually a Person of Noble Blood, bred among the* Moors, *of which is many so esteemed by them. He hath an* Aga *in the Camp, as the Ships have at Sea; and the Souldiers are as much or more obedient to the* Aga *than the* Bey.]

The second is *Mahalla Tiera*, or the Southward Camp, they consist of fifteen *Tents*, and two hundred *Spahees*; they are Commanded by *Dell Bey*, who

who gathers Contribution sixty days journey Southward, from whence he brings many *Negroes* of *Angelo*, and sometimes *Gold* having farmed it for one hundred and fifteen thousand *Dobles per annum*.

The third is *Carpe Mahallas*, or the Western Camp, they consist of sixty *Tents*, and gather Contribution within two days journey of *Fez*, and all the Westward part from *Algiers*. This Camp is commanded by *Ben Asbia Melias*, Brother to the Captain that was taken in the *Algier* Frigat. He pays the Publick five hundred thousand *Dobles per annum*.

Be-

Besides these Revenues, this City of *Algiers* receives from the Handicrafts-men eighteen thousand one hundred and eighty *Dollars per annum.*

The *Jews* pay two thousand eight hundred and eighty six *Dollars per annum.*

The Farmers of the Wax and Hydes pay eighty five thousand *Dobles per annum.*

The *French* pay for the Coral Fishing at *Bastion* twenty five thousand *Dobles per annum.*

The *Genoveeses* pay for the Priviledges they enjoy upon Tobacco, ten thousand *Dollars per annum.*

The Custom of Goods may amount to twenty thousand *Dollars per annum.*

Moreover, if any *Turk* dies without any Heir lawfully begotten, his whole Estate goes to the Publick: If he hath one or more Daughters, the Goods of the *Turk* are given her; but of a *Moor* the Daughter cannot inherit: This brings in an unknown and vast Revenue, it having been computed some years to amount to four hundred thousand *Dollars.*

From the poor Slaves there arises no small profit to the Publick; for after the Slaves are sold at the *Badistan*, or *Market-*

place,

place, they are carried to the Kings Houſe, and entred again, where every farthing that is offered for them more than was in *Batiſtan*, turns to the benefit of the Publick, beſides every Slave pays to the Publick fifteen *Dollars* for his head, and ten *per cent.* for ſo much as he is redeemed for; Add to this the $\frac{1}{8}$ part of all Prizes, and what elſe is exacted by the Revenues laid upon all ſorts of people, which all amounts to a vaſt unknown ſum of money.

Every two months they pay their Soldiers; and what money remains, is ſent up

No Perſon is permitted to go into the Treaſury.

to the *Cassale*, from whence they have never yet taken any thing: so that the mass of Wealth that is believed to be therein, might very well defray the charges of an Army, fit to take both that and the City; when it was blown up by the *Collolies*, that part stood where the Treasure lies, and received little or no prejudice.

Their

Their Trade.

THe Trade of *Algier* is the moſt inconſiderable of any great populous City in the World, depending chiefly upon the ſucceſs of their Pyrates: among the *Turks* I do not find ten Merchants, and they only uſe to *Tunis* and *Alexandria*, from whence they are ſupplied with Linnen Cloth, Coffee, and other Merchandize.

The Handicrafts-men are chiefly *Collolis*, or Sons of *Turks*, who being uncapable of Preferment in the Govern-

ment, are brought up to earn their bread, and are well improved in their ſeveral Arts. Every Trade and Profeſſion hath an *Emeene*, or Maſter of the Company, whoſe care is in effect the ſame as the Maſters and Wardens of a Company in *London*; but more abſolute, it being in his power, and alſo incumbent upon him, to chaſtiſe any of them with blows, when they ſhall deſerve it, or lay what forfeit he ſees cauſe upon any miſdemeanor; to force them to pay their debts, if for any Commodity belonging to their Trade, and to demean themſelves civilly. Each Trade lives

lives in a Street by it self. The Power given the *Emeene* is no small ease to the Governours. They have a Fabrick of Cloth, and Linnen, and almost all things necessary for Mankind; so that the Manufactories they stand in need of from *Christendom*, is so often supplied by Prizes, that the Consumption of the place supplyed by Merchants, is most inconsiderable.

Of *English*, the Goods brought hither is chiefly Cloth, of which four hundred pieces *per annum* is the greatest Consumption, some Iron, Lead, and Tin, but in all not enough to employ one

good Ship to make two Voyages a year.

The current money of that Country is *Aspers*, of which 232. make a *Ryall* of 8, a Coyn that is altogether unfit for any other Country, being not full three quarters of an Ounce of Silver in a *Dollar* of *Ryall* 8. They Coyn also a Substance of Gold, which is the just weight of an *Hungarian*, and is worth two *Ryalls* 8, and three quarters in *Aspers*, so that a Merchant that brings his Wares hither by selling them for the money of the Country, finds loss of twenty *per cent.* to the pound in the exchange of *Spanish* money,

ney, that it hath much discouraged all Trade hither.

The greatest production of Merchandize to be transported of the growth of the Country, is Wax, about three hundred *Kintals per annum*, Hydes about twenty thousand, and nothing else worth noting; but of Prize-Goods no small quantity, having been, as I have particularly noted, one hundred eighty and seven Prizes brought in, in less than two years and an half.

All Goods that are not *contrabanda* to be brought from *Spain* and *Italy*, pay 11 *per* Custom, a Ship pays fifty *Dollars* Port-charges, and a Barrel

Barrel of Powder to the *Cassabe.*

The Weights and Measures are no ways altered since the time that several have undertaken to give an accompt thereof.

A LIST of the Ships in Algiers.

Ships Names.	Captains.	*Men.*	*Guns.*	*What in their Stern.*
(131) MArygold	*Aly Rais Canary*	350	40	Marygold
The Lyon		350	40	Lyon Red
The Citron Tree	*Hamet Lagere*	350	40	Citron Tree
The Orange Tree	*Sampſon Rais*	350	40	Orange Tree
The Moon	*Regip Raiſe*	350	40	Half Moon in a Ring

The

Ships Names.	Captains.	*Men.*	*Guns.*	*What in their Stern.*
The Sampſon	*Aſaph Race*	200	40	Sampſon
The Seven Stars	*Buffon Race*	250	36	Seven Stars
The Fountain	*Baker Oggia*	250	36	Fountain
The Lemon Tree	*Ally Raiſe*	250	36	Lemon Tree
The two Lyons	*Biram Raiſe*	250	36	Two Lyons
Muskitto	*Aſſaine Raiſe*	250	34	Stambol Church, and 2 Calabaſhes.
Pine Tree	*Mahomet Torſett*	250	30	Pine Tree
The Sun	*Cornet*	200	28	The Sun Blew Yellow

Ships Names.	Captains.	Men.	Guns.	What in their Stern.
Yellow Roſe	*Topall Oggia*	200	26	Yellow Roſe
The Sun	*Fortaſs*	200	24	The Golden Sun
Three Roſes	*Muſtap. Chelett*	200	24	Three Roſes
The half Moon	*Biskaine*	200	24	The half Moon
The Flower Pot	*Muſtapha Raiſe Canary*	300	34	A Golden Flower Pot
The Green Roſe	*Corally Raiſe*	200	20	Green Roſe
	Muſtap. Reis Genores	250	30	A new Ship
The Star	*Muſtap. Reis Greek*	250	30	The Star.

Sun

Ships Names.	Captains.	*Men.*	*Guns.*	*What in their Stern.*
Sun and Pearl	*Hassan Raise*	200	24	Sun and Pearl
A Carvel	*Over Raise*	150	16	
The Pearl	*Ashatt*	150	16	Pearl
The two Stags	*Mah. Rais Malles*	200	20	Two Stags
The great Pearl	*Abducadre Rais*	200	24	Great Pearl
The little Lyon	*Mustaph. Raise*	150	16	Lyon
Rose and Pidgeon	*Bostanges*	150	18	The White Rose and Pidgeon.
Pearl and 3 Roses	*Taggarin*	80	8	Pearl and 3 Roses

Settia.

Ships Names:	Captains.	Men.	Guns.	What in their Stern.
Settia	*Usuph Raise*	80	8	
Settia	*Regip Raise*	80	8	
	Mahamet Raise, the *Deys* Son	400	50	2 new Ships.
	Bashaw Ship	400	50	

Seven Brigantines, and three Galleys.

(155)

FINIS.

Ships Names.	Captains.	Men.	Guns.	What in their Stern.

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